# EXHIBIT 30 REDACTED

## AdX Dynamic Revshare v2: Launch Doc

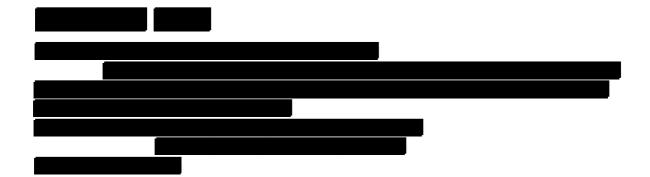
#### Summary

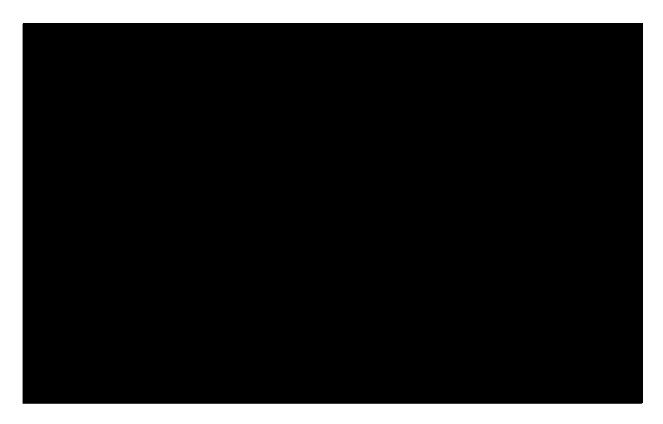
In AdX Dynamic Revshare (DRS) v2 we address the issue of AdX margin loss in v1 [1]. In v1 the per-query AdX margin ranges resulting average adx margin lower than standard 20%. In v2 we expand per-query margin range to be with an objective to keep average adx margin at 20% over queries.

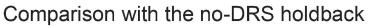
DRS v2 is applied to AdX buyers only, the same as in v1. Compared to v1, we observe revenue lift of net profit lift of for Google, and almost neutral publisher payout and match-rate.

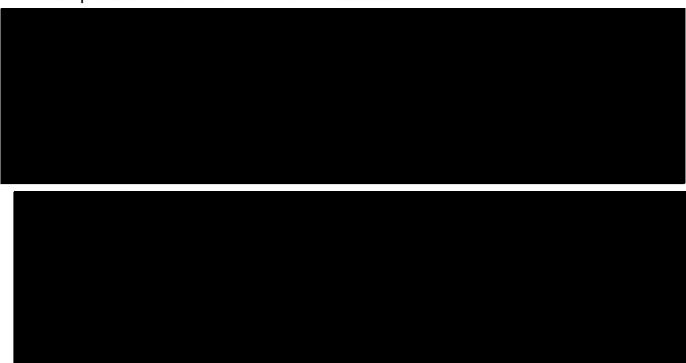
For background for the design and first simulations see: original 1) <u>original two-sided dynamic revenue sharing design</u>, and 2) <u>DRS V2 design and comparison to other proposals</u>.

#### Launch Impact









#### AdX Dynamic Revshare: High-level Description

In DRS v1, the per-query AdX marin ranges resulting average adx margin lower than standard 20%. In DRS v2, we expand per-query margin range to be with an objective to keep average adx margin at 20% over queries. We can do so by increasing the maximum revenue share from 20% to a higher number, and therefore the intended price set for the buyer. This can help us gain more revenue share on a subset of queries and cancel out the less-than 20% rev-share in other queries.

Even if Google gets more than 20% rev-share for some queries, we have to make sure that the overall rev-share for each publisher is at least 80% (i.e., its pre-negotiated deal). Therefore, we need a more dynamic strategy. In our implementation,

Below, we describe our specific implementation of this idea by introducing and computing a debt account for each buyer and each publisher, and keeping track of the amount of these debt accounts over time.

### Implementation of DRS V2



